THE TOME DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JULY T. 1860.

THIS EVENING—IRA DIALOGAS HEITTIES SAM GRASSING THE LUKE The World Sheets, Mr. Satter Hill THIS EVENISH OLD BUWERT THE TERRETED HIS STREET BURLESQUE OFFERS TROUTE - THE BRASS BAND BUR EFFTONE BOTS.

NEW HOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-STRAIL BOUNTAIN-SATTLE OF THE AMAZONS-WHEN THE CAYS AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAT. IN BRISH FRMILY, SENTITS ROOM, MORE Agreet.

DAY AND EVENEND-SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIFE:
ML C W. Clare and full outpost. ONE. HUNDRED
THOUSAND CUMUSTIES THE CAROLISA TWINS.

THIS EVENING AS SEGULDEN FOR BOSE DE VA-LENCE-JEANNYTTE AND JEANNYT-Signorius Fepile, M. Van Banthe Young America.

NEW YORK CIRCLES.
THE EVENING at 5-Chloring Eoyal Spanish Course. Equations, Gymnavita and Acrobatic Festimes. Matinde at 10.30 a. m.

TERRACE GARDEN, Teledove,
THIS EVENING AS B-THEO, THOMAS ORCHESTEAL
GARDEN CONCERT. Af omong Concept at 45.

TO-DAY, BALLOON ANGENSION-THE HEBO OF NIAGARA

TO DAY, FIRE BALLOON. Mons. Augusto Builday. The Sonday

#### Linginegs Notices.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsis acrofuls, constipation, entaneous diseasos, gout and cheumstlem, and with decided advantage in pulmenary complaints. Diabetes, gravel and all dispulses of the kidneys and bladder find so

effective temedy in Contrasts Water. which is also, especially excellent in discuses

PROPELIAN TO WOMEN

These waters being.
Pung. Natural. Unabserguards may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PHREARATION can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They imput a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Tarir persevering us

will almost invariably restore health and vigor-For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale outy by Horonkise Sons,

Proprietors, No. 92 Beckman at., New York. A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the printer

cause of many very troublesome completate. Skin Diseases, Morcorial Affections, Scrofnia, Scurvy, and Guitre are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For discuses of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative. By sate-ing into the circulation, it thereaghly purifies the bleed, and removes my morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system; it at the same time sustains the strength of the patient, and Imperts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be assisfied of its officacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically coned by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Sold by all druggists.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a brathy appetite. They are an antidue to change of water and dict.

They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
They attenuthen the system.
They posity the breath and cure now atomach.
They care Deepens and Constitution.
They care Deepens and Constitution.
They care Liver Complaint and Nervens Hendocke.
Thanks PLANTATON PREVENS have cored more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, metarcholy and want of vita correct, than my madeline the work of the constitution of the constitution

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA
"A Sperso Warm. The analysis shows it to contain a large per
cest more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Rissingen,
Vichy, or any other Spring Water in the world. In tooks, distretio
and catherite properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a
comeriable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal
Orangies, Risbels and Oracca.

# CHEVALIER'S LAFE FOR THE HAIR

NEVER FAILS to restore gray but to its original color, freshnew and besity; will Posttyvery stop its falling out; will Surmey promote its growth; is Cretain to impart life and vigor, will invaniably keep the bead in a count cool and beathy condition; contains nothing in-jurious; has No Equat as a Harn Dansetton, and is indersed by our best ob valcture. I seeme was fading and conflemen, it is all was reached

"C. C. T."-(CLAIMS TO MERIT)-"C. C. T."

"Nender's Compound Camping Trocuse."
Let—They promptly check Degrees.
2d—They subdue transps and Fain in the Stomanh.
let—They correct effects of had water.
4th—They are the usually to all Travelore.
4th—They are the usually to all Travelore.
4th—They are convoluted as a Fourth lemedy.
4th—They are a combination of diffusive administrate, sedestive and strangents, excelling in effectiveness and Finown retinedy for similar transports.

Pariosive maker (covered by law), C. H. Nauplas, Twelfth and Receive Philade ulds. Do., per box. 3,500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only

Two Houses, makes 3.560 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALE CLIMATES, while those unde by the dry pressing machines all cacasate to praces on be-

3.000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SEINOLE MACRIMS with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber one raine mona amount of timber one raine mona amounts than can be made by any sawing abingle machine. A. Requa, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway. New-York.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE .- It causes Pire Headache, Digitiese, Eillononess Som Stomach, Oppression Low Spirite, Womes, Indipettien, &c. Dr. Harrison's Printeractul Louisigus, warnanted to cure all these, and the only cure for Piless bethe bloeding or otherwise. Soil by Digita Barries & Co., Hage Man & Co., Caswell, Macu & Co., and all Druggists.

GEORGIA PINE .- We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or bewn, for domestic nee and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. Suapport & Ranges, No. 71 Strandsray, N. Y.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE .- Dr.

AGUE -STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain ours. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippl and Missout, and is the covereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by sill Druggists.

LADERS for Long Branch, Saratoga, &c., if you wish beautiful Boors and Suors for yourselves and families, good eriah beautiful Boorn and Causes in July activities, medicites, patronice Merken & Co., No. 387 Catal-st.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canaist. Presents ten r tures in its circular. Call or send for one.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, though it glossy and from failing out; removes dandroff; to to used. Sold by Eranton. No. 10 Aster House, and THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "best" free to suddens, and low to officers and civillaria 1,000 Chestnet et. Phila, Astorph. N.Y., 15 Green st., Beston. Avoid THUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supporture, &c.—Marsu & Co.'s Redical Cure Trus Office only at No. 2 Vessy at Ledy attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or west, than the Lackettch,"—I "hadge's streport" at the "Island Fark Trial." Soud for the "Report" and samples of Work containing toth kinds of allechas on the same piece of goods.

No. 508 Broadway.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best to world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CORPANY. No. 500 Broadway.

THE ETNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE MADULICATED by PLANER, BRAUNDORF & Co., No. 54 Bewery, N. Y.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manuactures. Guyen & Baker Sewing Macrine Company, No. 46 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Howe Sewing Machine Company. - Elias Howe, REMOVAL .- The improved Elliptic Hook

which they see use the medicinal effects—a rose and annuality Command.

A column would not contain the testimonials we have received from the U.S. Army Surgeons and others of the highest empeatability and social position.

However's Calmaca British are composed very largely of callsays

age in the world, followed by nostopefring teaction, hence for coura-lescents, the debinated and sedontary, it has no equal, it has the pleasant bilter taste of pure callsays, a bark with an undefinable ex-

TRY IT. TRY IT. THE LONE STAR LINIMENT. For May on Brace

CURES RESURACIÓN. CURES GOUY.

CURES COTS AND WOUNDS CURRS BRUISHS AND CHIEDLACES CURES ACHES AND PAINS. CUMES ALL IT IS RECOGNIESED TO, Or Money refunded. Price 20 0 and 90 cents per bottie. For sale by all druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.-Man Winshow's Scorning Synce is the prescription of one of th heat female physicians and norms in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches Ants and Vermin, and preserving fore and clothing from Moths. The original and gonuine is signed E. Lvon. All others are imitations. Take no other tueset Powder but Lvon's. Sold by all druggists, and by BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new putent ALUN at Dux Plasten Sarks. For sale low. Martin & Co., 265 Broadersy, and 721 Chestnut-sl., Phita

A single trial of DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVI and you will buy nothing clee for Galls, Scraiches, Cuts, Straim Sores, Swillings, Sit-fast and Nail prigks; it also softens and preserves the Hoof. Sold by denggists, and at the Depot, No. 49 Ceda

# New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverts intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a coar

ancy for his good fatto.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tata We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, It Henrietta et. Carrat tisaidea, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Brackers and Accustomassa. THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA. - Thornton, newsman

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Letters from Vera Cruz, which claim to be based upon trust worthy authority, state that France will hereafter pay Maximilian 500,000 france a month for his most urgent expenses, and that the Austrian and Relgian troops will likewise be paid by France. Gen. Carvejal has asked \$100,000 from the citizens France, Gen. Carrejai has asked \$100,000 from the citizens of Matamoros. Maximilian has ordered a military conscription in Mexico and Puebla, and announced that soon a conscription will take place in the whole Mexican Empire.

Advices from Nassan inform us that there has been some

excitement at that place arising out of an apprehended Penian invasion of the Bahamas. The rumor of the intended attack is traced to Key West.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Commerce Committee reported favorably on the House resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Retrenchment. The Conference Committee on the Tax bill then made a report, which was, after considerable debate, agreed to and sent to the House. At 51 the Senate took a recess until 7 p. m., when private bills from the Committee on Pensions were considered. At 8; the Senate ad-

In the House, the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of inic came up as the regular business of the morning. After debate and action upon several amendments, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions—74 to 46. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bi After action on several amendments, the Committee rose, and the report of the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenne bill was presented, and, after debate, agreed to, 71 to 57. The consideration of the Tarih off was to study through the evening session until adjournment,

# NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A remoustrance from the West Side Association against the opening of certain streets near the north end of Central Park, was received and referred. The coal gas resolution, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was called up, and after debate, was passed over the vcto-18 to 4-Conneilmen White, Tyng, Roberts and Pul-man voting in the negative. A concurrence was had with the Aldermanic ordinance redistributing the election districts of this city. The Board also concurred in the resolution in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of Ninety second st., E. R., to Astoria. The ferry previously ran from Eighty ordinance redistributing the election districts of this city was adopted. Resolutions extending Work-st. from Baxterst. to Chatham-square, and changing the terry-slip of the Astoria ferry from Eighty sixth st. to Ninety-second st., were

A laborer named Lewis H. Farzfair, during a debauch on the 3d inst, fell into the river, and was taken out, carried to the New-York Hospital and resuscitated. He was then seized with delitium tremens, from which he suffered until yesterday. when he was attacked with choiers. At latest accounts he was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. During the week ending yesterday, 22 cases of suppose cholera were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. this number six proved to be genuine; four were fatal and two of the patients recovered. An inquest was held in Brooklyn. yesterday, on the body of Henry Develin, residing in King at .. near Richard. He was seized with cramps on Wedne and expired in a few hours. A post-mortem examination determined the case to be one of Asiatic cholers.

Jeremiah O'Brien, who killed his mistress, Kate Smith, by stabbing her with a fish-knife on the 20th elt., in a Prince-st ouse of ill fame, was arraigned in the Court of General Sec sions yesterday, and plead "Not guilty." The case will prob ably not be tried until the August term of the Court. In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, William During counterfeit money on the proprietress of a saloon at No. 12 Greene-st. After testimony was taken in the case, Walker was discharged and Durnin committed for trial. In the English extradition case before Commissioner Oaborn, consider ble additional testimony was taken vesterday, but nothing of importance was elicited. The Commissioner decided to give the prisoner in charge of the British Consul to be sent back to

Sam, M. Freeman, Michael Ryan and Thos. Mulledy were committeed yesterday for foreign an entrance into the bar room of Jas. L. Frazer, No. 186 Fulton-st, striking the bar keeper with a hammer and shooting the proprietor in the ab-domen. Eleanor H. Jones, alias Frech, aged 22 years, and a native of Boston, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself in the breast in front of the residence of Dr. August Frech of No. 417 Second-ave. The deceased had been living with Dr. Frech as his alleged wife, and learning that uring her absence in Boston he had married another wome she took her life as aforesaid. Chas. Honghtaling, a painter, while engaged painting the upper story of The Times b ell from the senffold to the sidewalk about mon yesterday and

A fire broke out yesterday morning at No 366 Greenwichst., occupied as a dwelling and liquor-store by John O'Donnel. Loss on building and furniture, \$1,000. John Hennessey o No. 800 Tenth-ave, was run over by a light railroad car yester day and one of his legs badly injured. The romains of James McCaffrey, aged 26, of No. 232 East Houston-at., were yester-day found floating in the stip at the foot of that street. George Perrise, John Wallace, and Henry Denale were arrested yes terday for being engaged in gambling at Nos. 39 and 41 They were held to bail in the sum of \$500 each.

A in go quantity of pig iron, supposed to have been stolen,

City preferoey, cherged with having a borse, supposed to law been stoken, in his possession. John Giornos, arealit; residing in Berges. N. J., was drowned on Thursday alternoon in the Hack-mark Haver. He had gone alone to bathe, but did not

The Board of Excise vesterday granted 17 Beenses, making a total of 6.405 granted by the Board. Seventy-one injunctions were issued against the Board yesterday, making in all 772. At the meeting of the Board beld yesterday after oon, Judge Rosworth criticised quite severely the decisions of Judges Cardone and Brady. In the case of the defenting French cashier who made his

occup- from the enstedy of Deputy United States Murshal Green on the 3d inst. Mr. Green has made a even statement which corroborates the rumor given yesterday that he had been drugged by the accused who took advantage of the offi-

cer's stop-floation to get away. Further corroborative evidence was taken yesterday in the oase of the seaman Conway, or Mark, who died from the effects of oruci treatment on beard the ship T. J. Southard at the hands of the captain and first mate. The inquest was then adjourned to the 18th inst.

Ann Riley was arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing

Ann Riley was arreated yesterday on an appropriation of at 3:00 from Peter W. Cromwell of No. 2:19 Hudson-st. Elisabeth Witty was arreated yesterday for appropriating to her own use bud-olothing which sho saw fail from an express-wagon on the 2d inst. Oolf opened at 1514, and closed at 1514, after selling at 1514. Vester-Out opened at 151, and closed at 151, after setting at 151. Tester day the besiness in Government stocks was large, at full prices. There was more done in State stocks and rational margares, and the extreme quotations of Thursday were had. The small stocks were strong. At the Second Board the market was active and from Money is very abundant on call at 5 per cent, and on Governments can be had at 4 per cent. In commercial paper little doing at former rates.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Later advices from Pertland represent the papers and other property of the National Traders' and Second National Banks and of the Ocean Insurance Company as sets. The newspapers officers are issuing slips, and will probably go out of town to publish for the present. The shade trees of the city are mostly ruined. Owing to the generous charities of other towns and ortics no one is suffering for food. The work

Or restoration is rapidly going forward.

The grand jury of New-Orleans have charged, through Judge Abel, that the Constitution adopted July, 1854, and ratified by the people in September of the same year, is the Con-stitution of the State of Louisiana which all officers are sworn

Indiana, has applied to the British Minister for the release of Father McMahon, a Cathelic priest from Anderson, in that State, who was captured at Fort Eric with the Fenians. The fourth game for the base ball championship of the State was played in Waterbury, Coun., on the 5th inst., by the Waterbury and Charter Oak Clubs, resulting in the over-wholming defeat of the former, the score standing 5 to 25.

It was not Robert Barnwell Rhett, ex-Senator, who was re cently assassinated at Charleston, S. C., but a younger brother. named Benjamin S. Ehett, a cotton merchant, who has never mingled in political life. .

An extensive fire occurred at Cherry Valley, N. Y. on the night of the Fourth, involving a loss of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Chief Justice Bowie of the Maryland Court of Appeals, has

decided that the Civil Rights bill is constitutional to so far as it supersedes all State laws rendering negroes or mulations incompetent witnesses against white persons.

Geo. Peabedy, on Thursday, made another gift of \$100,000 to the Peabedy Institute, established by him at South Dan-

Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Gen. Lane of Kaneas. He is conscious and seemed much better on the night of the 5th inst. Odd Fellows' Hall, valued at \$300,000, insured for \$25,000, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th, at New-Orleans.

The Board of Councilmen have re-passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 18 to 4, the resolution for a ten years' contract to light the city with coal gas.

Senator Wilson condemns the Tariff Bill, now pending in the House, as a Western and not a Massachusetts measure. There are rumors, likewise, of a movement in the Senate to have it postponed.

has been recommitted to be matured. The most positive objection made to the bill is that it does not extend its benefits to the soldiers of the late war. The desire to relieve the sufferers by the terrible five in Portland will be hightened by further accounts

of the loss and destruction caused by that extraor-

dinary calamity. The citizens of many New-England

Mr Coffroth's Pension bill for the soldiers of 1812

lowns, and of New-York, are subscribing large sums to their aid. We publish a letter from Mr. Eberhart, State Superstendent of Freedmen's Schools in Georgia, refuting hating papers of the country have circulated respect- monopoly heed Mr. Opdyke's statement? We do not privileges of humanity, our voice is for a general and ing the female teachers in the Southern colored

schools. We cannot expect, however, that the manu-

Another portion of the Tariff bill has gone through the Congressional gauntlet. A motion by Mr. Kelley to reduce the duty on Italian marble from \$1 to 70 cents per cubic foot, was considerably debated, and finally failed; but on motion of Mr. Hogan the ad valorem duty on polished marble was increased from not enable us to comprehend him. While almost 70 to 75 per cent. The Committee has so far accomplished 11 sections of the bill.

Civil Rights bill. Negro evidence being offered, as against a white man in a case of assault, a magistrate ecided that, under the Civil Rights bill, the State aw against colored evidence was abrogated and susended, and held the accused to answer at the Circuit ourt. Judge Bowie, being applied to for a writ of abeas corpus, refused it and sustained the decision of the magistrate, declaring that he was bound to assume that Congress had not violated its constitu- mean? tional obligations by the passage of the bill.

Judge Bosworth replied at large yesterday in the resence of the Board of Excise to the logic of Judges Brady and Cardozo. Brady's odd complaint that the Excise Board has been disobedient to law, and Cardozo's homespun idealization of the nature of contracts and property, are met by Mr. Bosworth with an array of sound authority and common sense. He olds successfully, we think, that a license to sell sum as no legal quality of property, and that the mere et of unexpired licenses under the old law cannot in right destroy the force of the new Excise Law. On e other point, the Judges' opinion is likely to inform the granters of injunctions. It seems that their quarrel should not be with the Board of Excise but ith the Police Commissioners.

A report was yesterday made from the Conference ommittee upon the tax bill. Mr. Saulsbury objected to any tax upon cotton. Mr. Hendricks opposed the cotton tax and thought that upon whisky defeated the revenue. Mr. Sherman explained that while agricultural interests were especially cared for in the bill, rticles of luxury were heavily taxed. He claimed that the State of Ohio would pay but half the tax nder this bill as under the old. A general but brief iscussion followed upon the features of the bill, when the report of the Committee was agreed to and the bill was sent to the House. In the House the report was explained in various

points by Mr. Hooper, and then adopted by a vote of 71 to 57. It has, therefore, received the sauction of both Houses. Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, is school for both sexes, and has claimed to be the es-

pecial champion of female elevation and wholesome independence. But we read in the reports of the Commencement exercises last week that Mrs. Susannah W. Dodds, having completed the prescribed course of study and won a diploma by scholarship and conduct, was prohibited by the faculty from reading her thesis on the platform unless she would conform

a stoke treat the Gentral Redresd dors at Jevery Cir.

also must put off the garments she had modestly worn that, independent, integral national life died men charge us with writing in the Negro forms, was acreated in Jevery typestrosey, charged with harment put off the garments she had modestly worn that, robust, independent, integral national life died men charge us with writing in the Negro forms, was acreated in Jevery typestrosey, charged with harmen a unrestricted intercourse with foreign we don't be assert, and the whole course of Trig. we conclude that the mantle of independence and liberality bequeathed to the College by Horace Mann. has been worn out, and a cloak of time-serving substiof Antioch we cannot find objection.

#### THE OPDYKE RESOLVES.

Mr. A. Delmar, some weeks since, attempted to commit the Chamber of Commerce broadly, unreservedly, to the doctrine of Free Trade. His proposition was duly referred to a strong committee, whereof Mr. Geo. Opdyke was chairman. Mr. O. is a Free Trader, original, thorough, unequivocal; so he assembled his committee and tried to procure an indorsement of Mr. Delmar's proposition, but could not; so he gave up the job as hopeless, and came back to the Chamber with a request that his committee be discharged, which was agreed to; though it was well understood that an effort would be made to increase the Tariff at this session.

Mr. Opdyke, on Thursday, took the Chamber by surprise, by introducing to a thin meeting a memorial remonstrating against the Tariff bill now before Congress, which he carried. We suspect that those who would naturally favor the proposition had private notice of his purpose. At all events, we know that those who would have opposed it had not.

Mr. Opdyke predicts that the new Tariff, if enacted, would reduce the Revenue from Customs by diminishing Imports. We certainly hope it would temporarily have that effect; for we wish to buy back a part of the National securities that we have so long been selling abroad at forty to sixty-five cents on the dollar; and we know no way to do this but by diminishing our Imports. Yet Mr. Opdyke must be aware that the successive Tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842 and 1861, were vehemently resisted as necessarily ruinous to our Foreign Commerce, Navigation and Revenue; yet experience utterly falsified all these predictions, by increasing Commerce, Navigation and Revenue. Can Mr. Opdyke imagine a reason why his prophecies should not share the fate of their predecossors? We cannot

-Mr. Opdyke further urges, in opposition to the Naw Tariff that

New Tariff, that

"It would mar the presperity of agriculture by increasing the cost of its applies, without cohancing the prices of its products, which are governed, as are those of all expertable commedities, by the foreign market value. It would injure mechanics by increasing the cost of living, without enhancing wages, and floally, through its exorbitant production, it would endanger the permanent prosperity of the manufacturing interest itself, which it is specially intended to protect and foster.

This degree of protection being at least twice as image as that interest has hitherto enjoyed under the revenue lives most favorable to-day, we may expect to see it endanger our home competition, which wil ultimately prove Intait to its prosperity. We may also expect to see the people soon become so restive under this unwarrantable boon conterred on a favored interest, as to demand its repeal, and the substitute of a tariff strictly grounded on the principle of revenue. This, combined with the appeals of home competition, would be lable to involve the manufacturing interest of our country in general bankraptey."

-To all which we have this to say: The matter is no novelty. We have tried the policy you deprecate; and the results you predict were not realized. The products of our Agriculture did not fall off in price (we appeal to the Prices Current) under our former Protective Tariffs; on the contrary, Gen. Jackson's prediction (in his letter of 1824 to Dr. Coleman) that our Agriculture would be more benefited by protecting Home Manufactures than by all our foreign markets, was signally fulfilled. Mr. Opdyke errs, in asserting thus broadly, that the prices of all "exportable foreign commodities" are governed " by the foreign market value." Wheat is one of our "exportable commodities;" yet the price realized for it by a majority of our growers is scarcely affected by its foreign market value." So of Tobacco, and many staples beside. And, without exception, the creation of an adequate Home Market has always enhanced the "market value" of an agricultural product,

We heartily thank Mr. Opdyke for his undesigned confirmation of the soundness and truth of all we have uttered in opposition to the cry of "manufacturing monopolies." Mr. Opdyke affirms that "exorbitant production"—that is home production—is the great danger of American manufactures—that "the manufacturing interest of our country" is in peril of "general bankruptcy," through the conjoint influences of 'home competition" stimulated by Protection and a ucceeding Revenue Tariff. Will not Mr. Kasson and others appalled by the prospect of manufacturing share his apprehensions; but they are far better speedy massacre of the whole tribe. Halfgrounded than are theirs. Manifestly, both cannot be be justified: For if domestic competition, stimulated facturers of these lies will acknowledge the falsity of by Protection, is the chief danger of our manufactures, then the bugbear of monopoly by a few existing

establishments is a baseless illusion. M. Opdyke was known in other days as a professed bullionist; this year he has been active and conspicuous in resisting systematic contraction with a view to an early return to specie payments. He does every one says, "We must stop the export of our National securities, to be sold at two-thirds of their face to meet the adverse balance of trade created Judge Bowie, Chief-Justice of the Maryland Court by the excess of our Imports over our Exports. of Appeals, has made a welcome decision under the there are some who say, "Contract the Currency; others. "Increase the duties on Imports," and we agree heartily with both. Mr. Ondyke, on the other hand, opposes both. He will have neither the Currency contracted nor the Tariff increased. Are we to understand that, so long as he can make money by importing goods, he cares not though the country rushes right on the breakers of National bankruptey? We do not wish to believe this; but what can he

#### PARABLES OF PROTECTION. Suppose that the inhabitants of the United States

should jointly and severally agree not to make use of anything brought from abroad unless it were something absolutely necessary, which could not be obtained in any wise at home, can it be doubted that such a resolve on the part of the people of the Union would conduce to its economical prosperity, to its self-reliance, to its independence? Are there no idlers in our land who might be employed in producing something t Would it rather against the facts to say that there is no capital invested abroad which might be more profitably expended in feeding, clothing and supporting laborers at home? Has the capital invested among us reached the limits of its productiveness? and is it not capable of realizing a greater net amount of actual wealth than it has ever done hitherto? Yet the Free Trade theory supposes that no laborer can do more work, which, under changed circumstances, he often can or will. nay, must, that no capital can be rendered more productive, that there is no land to be taken up, as, under such conditions, it would be folly indeed to resolve to produce more.

It is perhaps hazardous to assert of even a few men in our country-much more hazardous then of all men in the United States-that they have the courage to make such a resolve and to abide by it. But, perhaps, we can hope that a majority may see that their own good, that their country's welfare, that the well-being of posterity, requires such a resolution, and accordingly make it, and secure its observance by each of their own number, and rightfully too, by the community. Such a determination is protection. Suppose again that a chain of mountains should start up to-morrow night out of the earth, and encom-

pass the United States all round about. Many things for which we have acquired a taste, which have become to us necessities, would be all cut off at once. Most of them can be produced among us. Which should we do, do you think: go without, or turn to Points, and we be to the Five Pointers! and make them? We venture to say that such a It isn't our fault if we are forced so often to repeat to their idea, and not her own, of what style of dress state of things, taken in connection with the ideas here these alphabetical truths. Would to God that we

who were taking it away in bosts. It is supposed to have was most becoming and healthful. In other words, now rice in the Union, would create a more free, had no occasion! Conver-minded and generally benudcell the facultied gentlemen to account. From this nations can ever be brought about. And yet, we Targuns austains us in assorting, that we have no would, on such a supposition, be deprived of many advantages, that, by regulating our own conduct, by advantages, that, by regulating our own conduct, by Whites. We are simply for carrijug out to the letter the chief doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, tuied. To Mrs. Dodds's spirit in declining the niploma has it, we can enjoy, together with most of the benefits we should derive from the natural barrier state. Such a modified, natural barrier is Protection.

Suppose, next, that an island with good climate,

rich soll, mineral wealth, abundant live stock, but completely isolated from the rest of the world, its inhabitants supplying one another's wants, has become the theater of the most diversified and intense activity. Let, now, connection be established between this island and other countries. One comes bither with silk goods, which he can sell at much cheaper rates than the benighted islanders ever heard of be fore. They, accordingly, consult their own interest and purchase them; while the island manufacturers, no longer able to compete with this influx of foreign merchandise, discharges his employés, who, of course, as they can now buy silks for themselves much cheaper than before, feel duly thankful for the blessing. It is to be presumed that they turn their hands to other work or emigrate. Other ships arrive, and effect upon the cotton and woolen, the wool and metal manufactures the same result. In each case, all the inhabitants consult their own interests and purchase of the cheapest vender. It is of no use for any one to attempt employing capital in producing that which none of his fellows will buy; since, if they buy at all, they can get it cheaper abroad. There is no one thing that the island can furnish its own inhabitants at a less rate than they can buy it at from the foreign trader. There are now no manufactories on the island; no new material is extracted; no capital invested; no work going on. Well, we suppose mankind in general are somehow benefited, but the few poor islanders that remain have only to bemoan their departed glory. They do not combine to help one another by Protection, to become an organic whole in which each part assists the other. They resemble rather a heap of sand through which sweeps the blast of Free Trade, disposing them in layers at its own good pleasure.

Protection means that a man exercises and develops all his faculties, and requires the ability to turn himself to account in various directions; while Free Trade means that he learns to do some one thing-polish buttons, for instance-if he does it well, of course, and becomes a mere appendage to society. When will men realize the truth, stated long ago, that human faculties develop under the pressure of human wants-that necessity is the mother of invention? The Free Trade teacher tells his pupils: " Copy

your sums: you will get them much easier and cheaper." The Protection teacher, knowing that the boy has the ability if he will but apply it, shuts his scholar up and says to him, " Do them !" TO THE DEATH.

#### The difficulty which dead persons of color-i. e.

persons of no color, according to our American misuse of the word-experience in getting buried in Flushing, would seem to admit of no compromise. In one regard it is certainly a matter for the Metro politan Board of Health. Dead persons of color must, like dead persons of no color and of every color, be buried somewhere or burned. We should think that Trustee James Strong, at least, would understand that; but what's in a name? However, we do not mean specially to discuss the subject at this time. Our topic in hand is more general. There are clearly but two ways for our society to pursue respecting "persons of African descent."

Imprimis, we may exterminate them. Now, if this is to be done, we insist that it should not be done in a foolish, reluctant, fiddle-faddle, retail sort of way, as we managed, to our great historical opprobrium, with the Indians. This killing off a race by inches is altogether too much like an Eastern mode of execution. The culprit is whittled to death. Every morning the executioner comes and shees off an inch of the victim's flesh. In comparison with this, strangulation, decapitation, garretting, combustion, and even wheel-breaking, seem to be femininely mild methods of taking off. If "persons of color", in this country, in life or in death, cannot be permitted the vulgar measures never adjusted any botheration since the creation of the world. Even King Pharaoh made a ludierous mess of it in trying to be rid of the Hebrews when he said to the midwives: 'Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive." He should have killed the whole obnoxious crowd-men, women and children; if he had done so, he might not have come to moist grief, with his fine chariots and fast horses, in the Red Sea. The children of Israel, when upon short commons in the desert, asked Moses if there were no graves in Egypt" that he had led them to perish in the desert. There are "no graves," it oms, in Flushing, but even the fastidious cemetery controllers might not object to finding a sort of pits, with quick-lime, for the remains of all the "colo population, if it could be got rid of at once. They would do as much as that for the four-footed victims of pleuro-pneumonia. They see that we are quite willing to be tenderly accommodating to their prejudices. We hope no soft-hearted reader thinks that we are cruel. We love murder no better than the next man. To the best of our recollection, we have never killed anybody, i. e., physically, though we are conscious of having morally slaughtered a vast number of solemn fools. What we insist on is the commonest kind of benevolence. If we were "a person of color,'s living in this United States, and found the schools which we helped to support closed against our children, the sanctuary gates shut in our faces, the public vehicles denied us, the places of amusement refusing us entrance, we are not sure whether we should commit suicide, run away, or fight it out to the bitter end in the home of our fathers. It would be cowardly to abscond, but it would be a daily torture to stay. On the whole, we think that we should ask to be excused by act of Assembly, with permission to select our own method to exit.

But in the second place, we will suppose our own method to be squeamishly rejected. Well, then, we will insist that if we thus shrink from a disagreeable duty, and, as it were, force life upon the "colored" classes, we have no right to make that life intolerable. Either let them go to the promised land or take off their burdens, if not for their sake, at least for our own; because the presence of a pauperized, oppressed, and permanently degraded class in this country is a standing refutation of our most cherished political theories and will always be a suggestion to enterprising usurpers to get their feet upon the whitest of necks. A degraded class is always an assertion that democracy is impossible. It is the Black who suffers to-dayit will be the White who will suffer to-morrow. The men, if we may say so, who hate the negroes hardest -so hard that we believe they would not even drink rum with them-these are the men, white as they would be if they would take a yearly bath, who will first be enslaved. Riches will get the better of them. Learning will get the better of them. Unprincipled sagacity will get the better of them. They will be kept poor, laboring for others, living for others, drawing water and hewing wood for others. When every White Man claims a right divine to oppress every Black Man, then White Man No. 1 will be claiming a right divine to oppress White Man No. 2. Wall Street will then get a grip upon the throat of Five

more to say for oppressed Blacks than for eppressed or for flinging that respectable document overboard altogether. Our radicalism is that of Thomas Jefferon, and they will hiscough to you in the grog-shops that Thomas Jefferson was a very good man. We are for a democracy that means something, and until we get it, we shall be forced to indulge, tiresome as they may be, in a good many repetitions of our demand.

#### COMMON-SENSE. The anti-Bread-and-Butter press of Richmond labor

under the delusion that "the Radicals of the North" are unduly exercised because a number of leading Starvationists are boldly in favor of conducting the impoverished South on the plan of excluding Northern capital and labor. Not at all; for we understand, without experiment, how foolish it is to keep on "shooting at the crisis," and how hard it is to oppose a locometive. "We want," says one of these lunatics, "population and capital, but not Radical population and capital." Sensible people do not need to be informed that the South wants just what it can get, and has no real business or interest to inquire whether its laborer is Radical or Conservative, Methodist, or Episcopalian, so long as its lands are tilled, and its railroads built and kept running. A plan to keep out Radical capital, and take in Conservative and foreign imm gration, would scarcely commend itself to any Southern proprietor who wants to borrow money to pay withal; for it is a remarkable commentary on the anti-locomotionists that nearly all the Northern capital at present in the South has been begged, borrowed, or invited from the North, which is unwilling neither to lend or to give while it finds seelf welcome. It is a law of our continental commerce and civilisation that the emigration which comes through Northern channels follows Northern capital, as a matter of course, whether it lead North-East, North-West, or South. We cannot teach the Richmond Philistines this fact, though it be as old as the hills: but it is nevertheless true that immigration follows its introducers, and will go where there is the most thrift and industry, and stay there until Northern and Western enterprise is invited to lead it elsewhere, whether it be to the North-Western States and Territories, where agriculture and building promise familiar tasks, or to the South, which is a stranger country altogether. We doubt if it has ever occurred to the blockheads who advocated exclusion, that emigration must go South through the North, and that a new class of White men will not go to work where Northerners and negroes are badly treated. The real laws of labor are pretty sound morals, Every Southerner is justified in making as good a bargain as he can, whether he sell his land to Radical or Conservative. So we are disposed to believe that the people of the South will perforce disregard those village Quixotes who run at full tilt against Northern factory-wheels, and chivalrously misfeature themselves in order to spite their own and other people's countenances.

### THE BANKRUPT LAW.

There is still ample time for the Senate to act upon this important law. The subject is well understood, and requires no long speeches. If a Senator is opposed to it, let him vote against it—if in favor, let him say Ave. Long speeches will throw no light upon the subject. Senator Morgan, in presenting the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill, met the whole subject manfully. Representing the largest commercial and creditor city of the Union, and himself a leading merchant, he has no misgivings or doubts.

misgivings or doubts.

"The measure," says Senator Morgan, "to which this memorial refers, is the bill introduced into the House of Rapresentatives by the Hon. Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Elsind. It has passed that body, and is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. While it is not usual to speak of any measure until it is reported, much less to anticipate the section of any Committee of this body. I nevertheless trust I shall be excused in at Fewet expressing the hope that the Committee will report that bill sufficiently early to receive the consideration of the Senate at the present session.

"Mr. President, I am at the present time, and have been for a long time, in favor of a national bankrupt law. I am not only in favor of the additional bankrupt law, but I am favor of the hill which has passed the House of Representatives. I am it favor both of the voluntary and involuntary features of the hill. I believe that if we wait for a better we may, and probably shall, get a worse one. While it has been the high privilege of the proof of the United States, acting through their constituted authorities, to unferter four million human beings held in involuntary servitude or labor on a portion of our soir, I trust it will not be considered any less our duty to relieve from pecuniary bondage a class of men who have committee of having been unfortunate in business and unable to meet their legal obligations. I move that the memorial be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"The motion was agreed to."

Oil has been struck in Overton County, Tennesses on the north line of that State, about midway from its eastern to its western border-18 miles from the Cumberland mountains. Already, three wells are pumping, three more being bored, and four others The Newman well, only 38 feet deep, yields ten barrels of heavy Inbricating oil per hour. Another, only 23 feet deep, yields to a hand-pump fifty barrels per day. The country is mountainous, the roads bad, and a railroad to the Cumberland indispensable. The location is about 50 miles E N. E.

We give on another page an abstract of a letter of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen to The Washington Chronicle, on the Mexican question. Mr. Owen is of pinion that the French Government should evacuate Mexico before the end of the present year, and that, if it should fail to do so, it is the right and the interest of the United States to aid the Mexican Republicans. He advocates, in particular, the Mexican Loan bill, and expresses the hope that the aid extended to the Mexican Liberals will lead to a modification of the frontier of the United States on the Pacific.

# THE DRAMA.

Exceeding heat has made the theaters void. It is almost impossible to enjoy the drama in such weather as now prevails. Nor, in truth, is there much drams to enjoy. Yetfor the benefit of such courageous persons as may wish to dare the aridity of the various dramatic temples—we note here a

few facts of interest,

Mr. Barnum's season closes to-night. The final performances of "She Would Be a Soldier" will, therefore, be given this afternoon and evening. On Monday, Mr. G. L. Fox and a pantomime troupe will take possession of the Museum, and

Mr. Brougham's "Pocahontas" will be played for the last time to night, at the Winter Garden, together with "The Man of Nerve and the Nervous Man." "Columbus" will be

"The Octoroon" will supersede "Aurora Floyd" aext week at the Olympic. After Mrs. Jordan will come the "Ice Witch." a piece that will be new to most theater-goers.

"Rory O'More" is underlined at Wallack's.

Cork" is to be done as Wood's, Miss Kathleen O'Neil, singer as well as actress, appearing in the chief part. To night is the last of "The Golden Egg" at Niblo's. The engagement of the Ravels is drawing toward a close. A new bill is promised for Monday. Mr. Harry Palmer commences operations here on the 3d of September next. Sandford's Opera Troups has commenced a musical season at the Old Bowery. The Busilays continue to astonish the Orientals at the New Bowery. A performance by these wondrous acrobate is to take place to-day at Elm Park. Trapese and balloon will be employed. Great activity prevails at the Fourteeath street Circus. That Signor Chiarini's gymnasts and acrobate street Circle. That Signor Chiarini's gymnasts and acrobata should perform their feats at all is sufficiently suprising; but that they should perform them in such entry days and nights as these is positively wonderful. Mr. Mark Smith, who has retired from Wallack's company, and who will start on a starring tour in the Autumn, has written a burlesque on "Aurora Floyd," which is to be produced at the Olympic in the course of the season. Finally, the pleasure seeker, whitres of the heat and dust of the city, is advised that Prei Lowe is certainly getting high, in his balloon, at Central Park. and that he carries up loads of passengers from time to time acrobate, adds weight to the trip, by trapese performances to mid-air, which are starilling to behold